

Electromagnetic Calorimetry

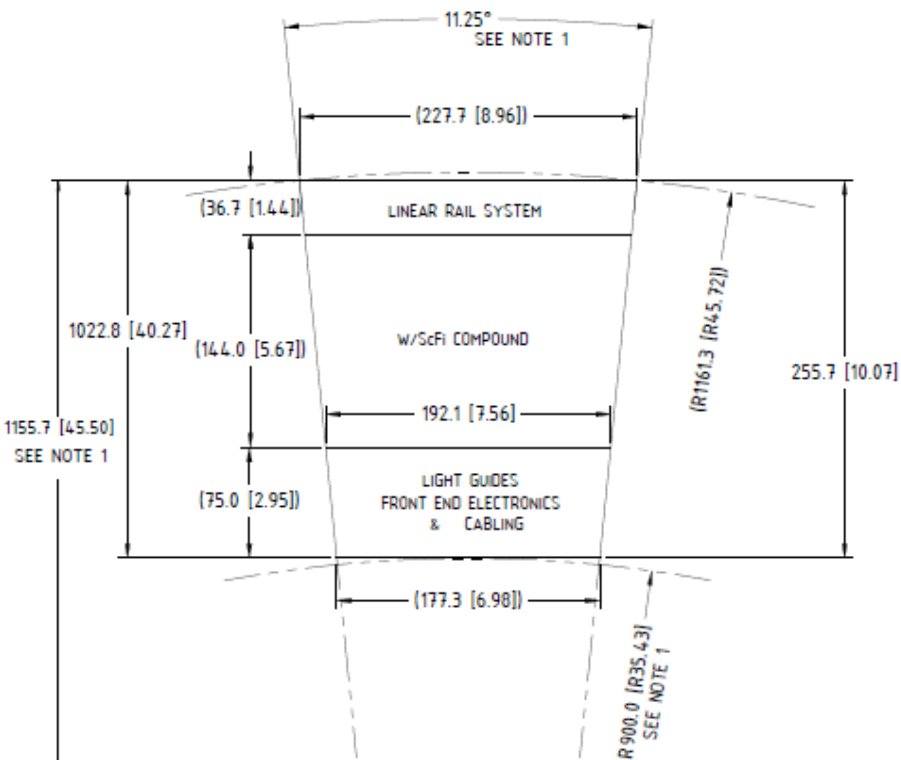
Anne Sickles

November 9, 2015

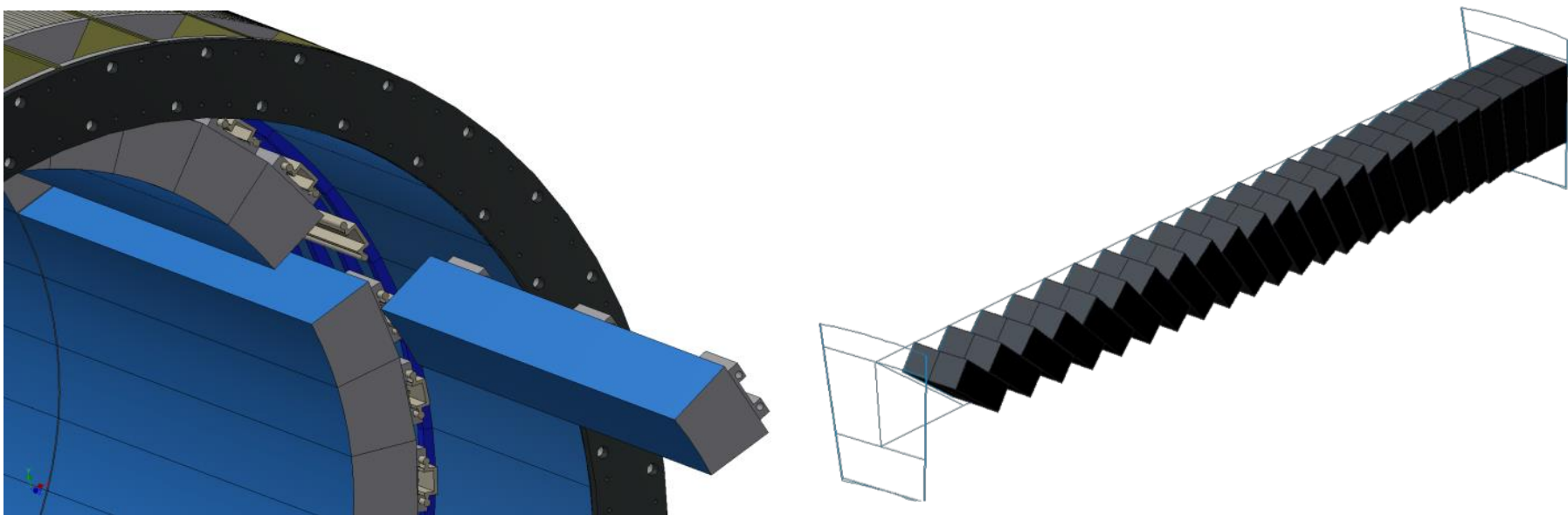
EMCal Performance Specs

- energy resolution:
 - $\sim 12\%/\sqrt{E}$, driven by γ and e^\pm measurement
- acceptance over 2π and ± 1.1 in η
- together with HCal provide good jet reconstruction in central AuAu collisions
- segmentation to allow 10 GeV γ reconstruction in central AuAu collision
- minimize radial space inside solenoid (allow room for inner HCal & tracking)
- density $\sim 10\text{g/cm}^3 \rightarrow X_0 = 7\text{mm}$, $R_M = 2.3\text{cm}$
- $90\times \pi$ rejection @ 70% electron eff. (=50% γ eff.)

Reference design



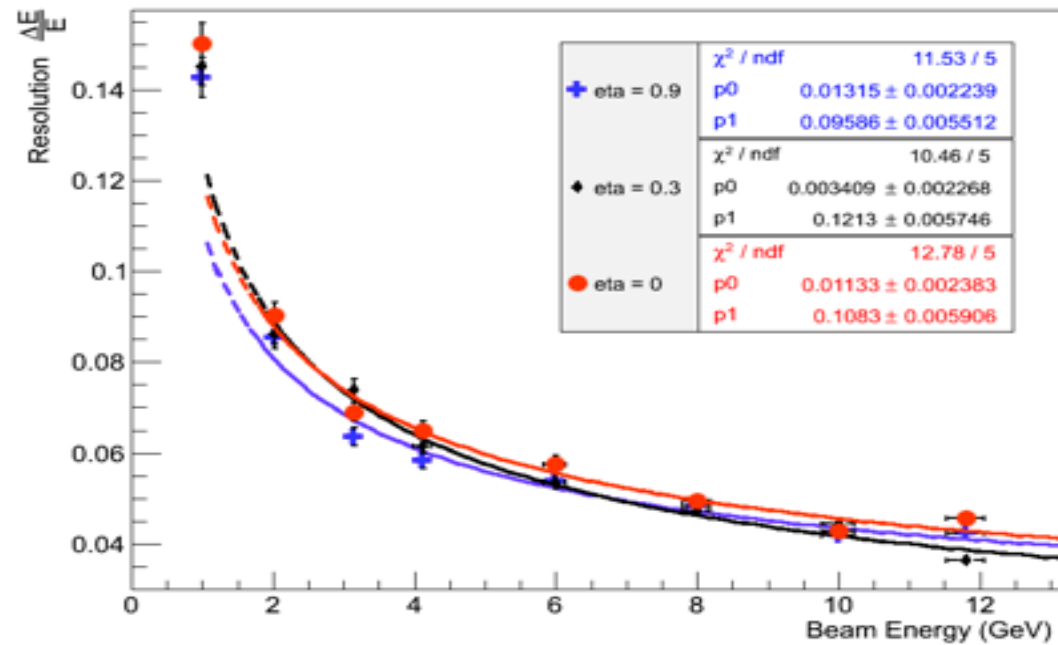
Parameter	Units	Value
Inner radius (envelope)	mm	900
Outer radius (envelope)	mm	1161
Length (envelope)	mm	$2 \times 1495 = 2990$
Number of towers in azimuth ($\Delta\phi$)		256
Number of towers in pseudorapidity ($\Delta\eta$)		$2 \times 48 = 96$
Number of electronic channels (towers)		$256 \times 96 = 24576$
Number of SiPMs per tower		4
Number of towers per module		$2 \times 8 = 16$
Number of modules per sector		24
Number of towers per sector		384
Number of sectors		$2 \times 32 = 64$
Sector weight (estimated)	kg	326
Total weight (estimated)	kg	20890
Average sampling fraction		2.3%



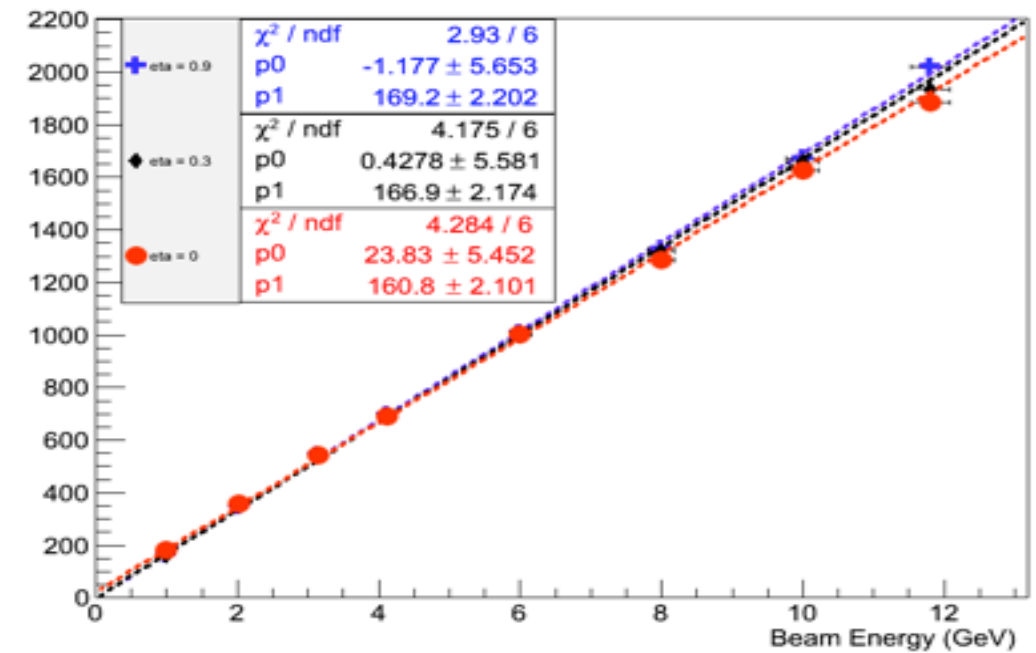
EMCal Performance—test beam

Energy resolution $\sim 12\%/\sqrt{E}$

EIC BEMC at eta=0.9, 0.3, 0, Energy Resolution

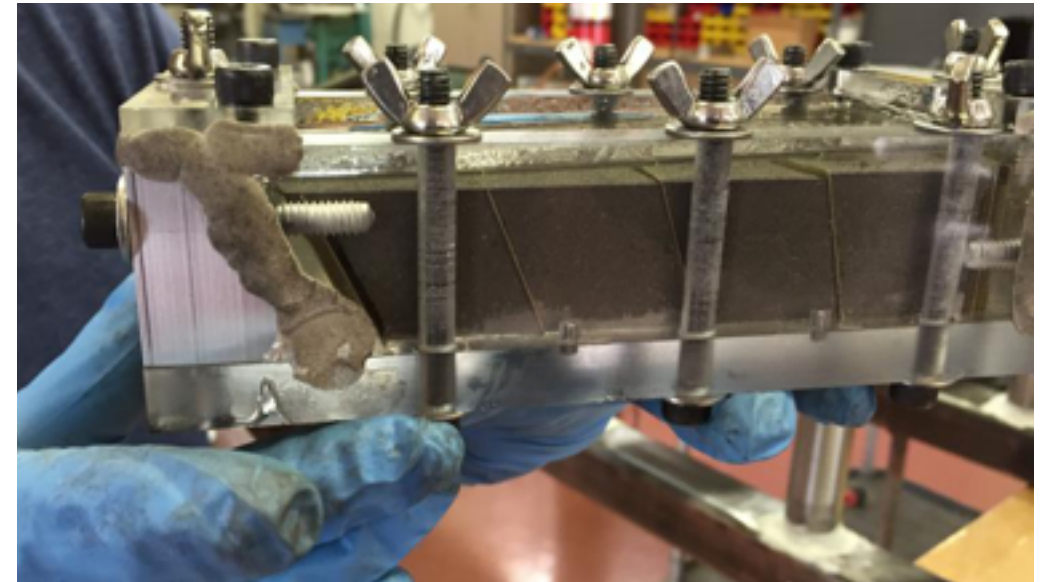


EIC BEMC Linearity. $0 < \eta < 0.9$

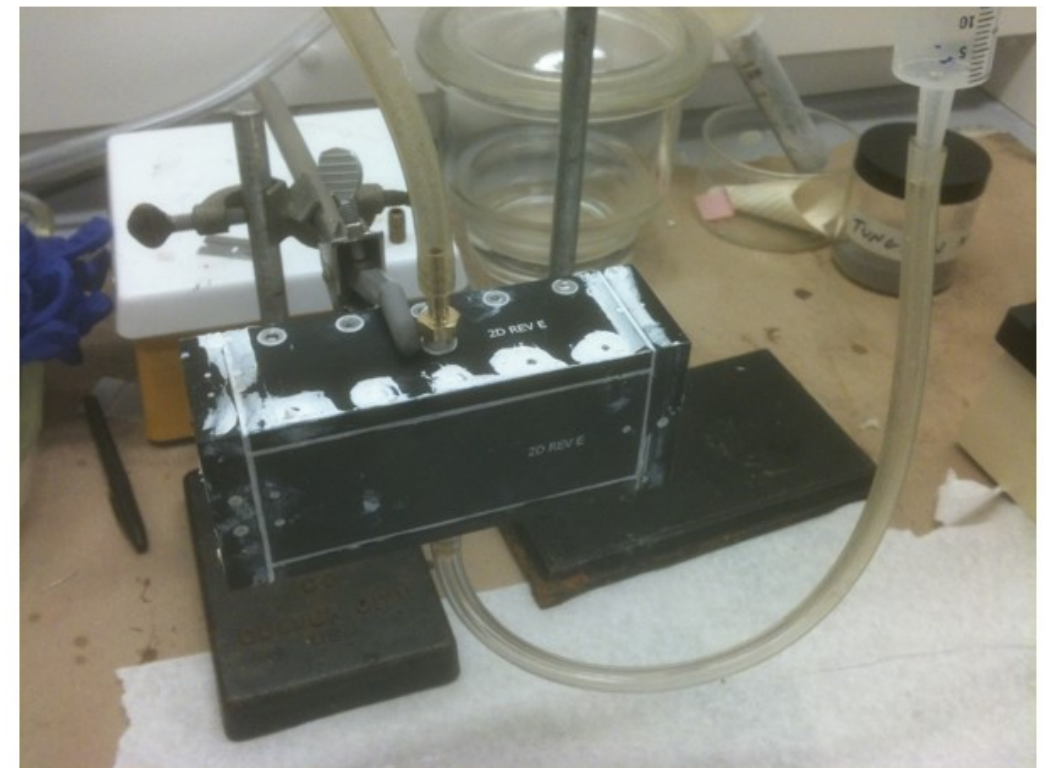


T-1018, O. Tsai, et al.

module production



- Modules are formed by pouring tungsten powder and epoxy into a mold containing an array of scintillating fibers
- Fibers are held in position with metal meshes spaced along the module



module production

- developing production process w/ 1 & 2 D projective modules
- 1D projective modules:
 - density and fiber positioning tolerances
 - uniformity
 - epoxy filling
 - end machining
- 2D projective modules
 - fiber positioning

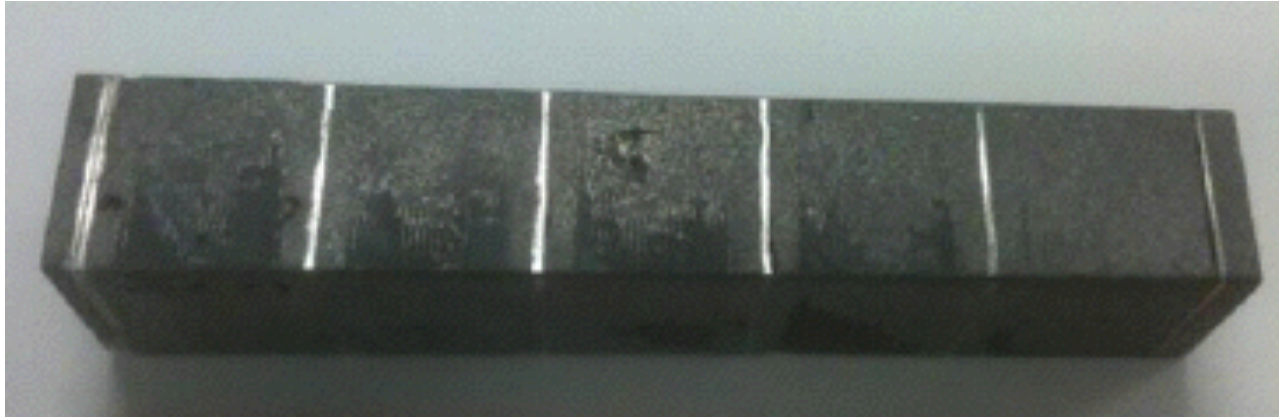


2D projective fibers

module production

BNL

2D Projective

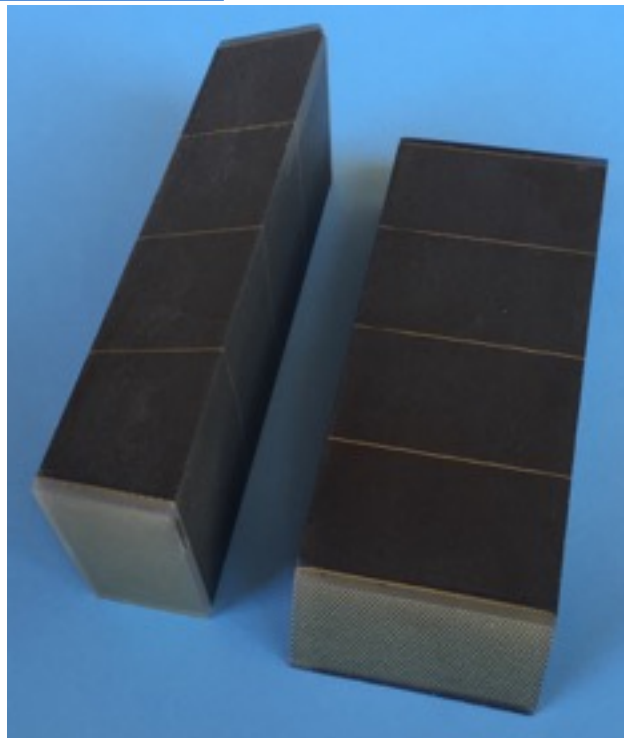


Illinois

1D Projective



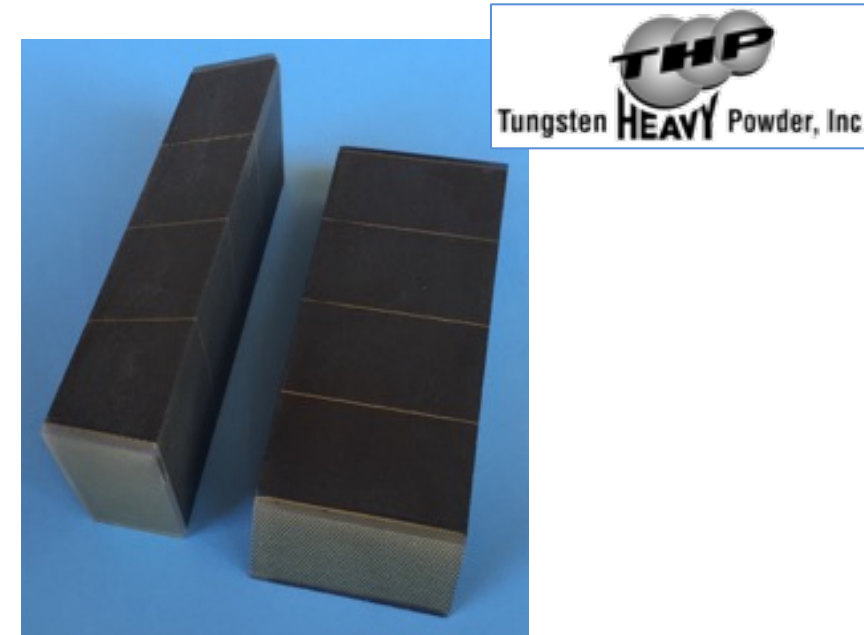
1D Projective



prototyping

- **v1: 1D projective prototype**

- 64 towers: 32 from THP, 32 from Illinois
- combined EMCal/HCal testbeam
April 2106 at Fermilab



Illinois



- **v2: 2D projective prototype**

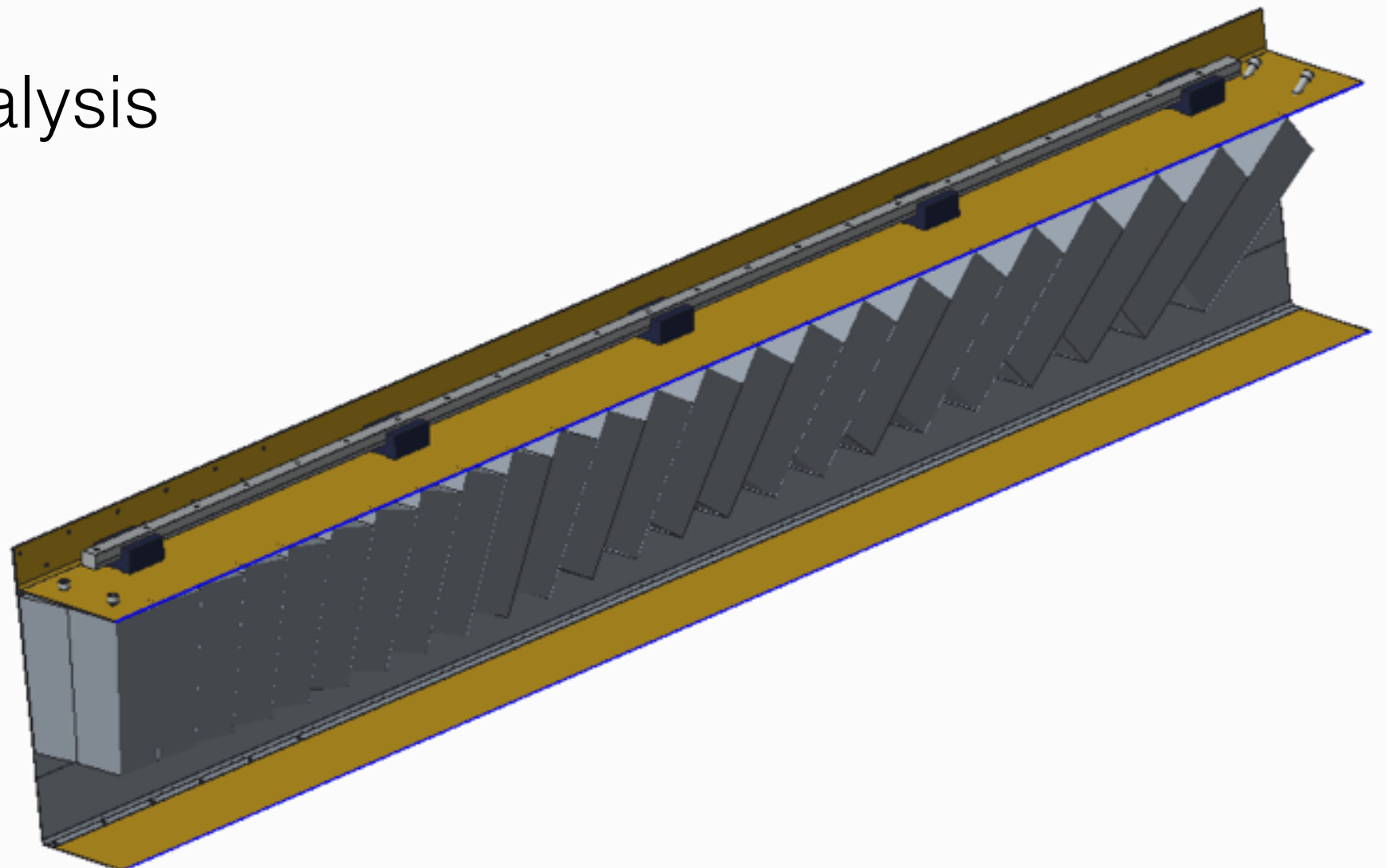
- 2D projective production processes in development
- testbeam at Fermilab ~Oct/Nov 2016

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design

- issues
 - cables, cooling and electronics packing into the inner part to be done
 - cooling scheme to be developed and incorporated
 - deflection analysis

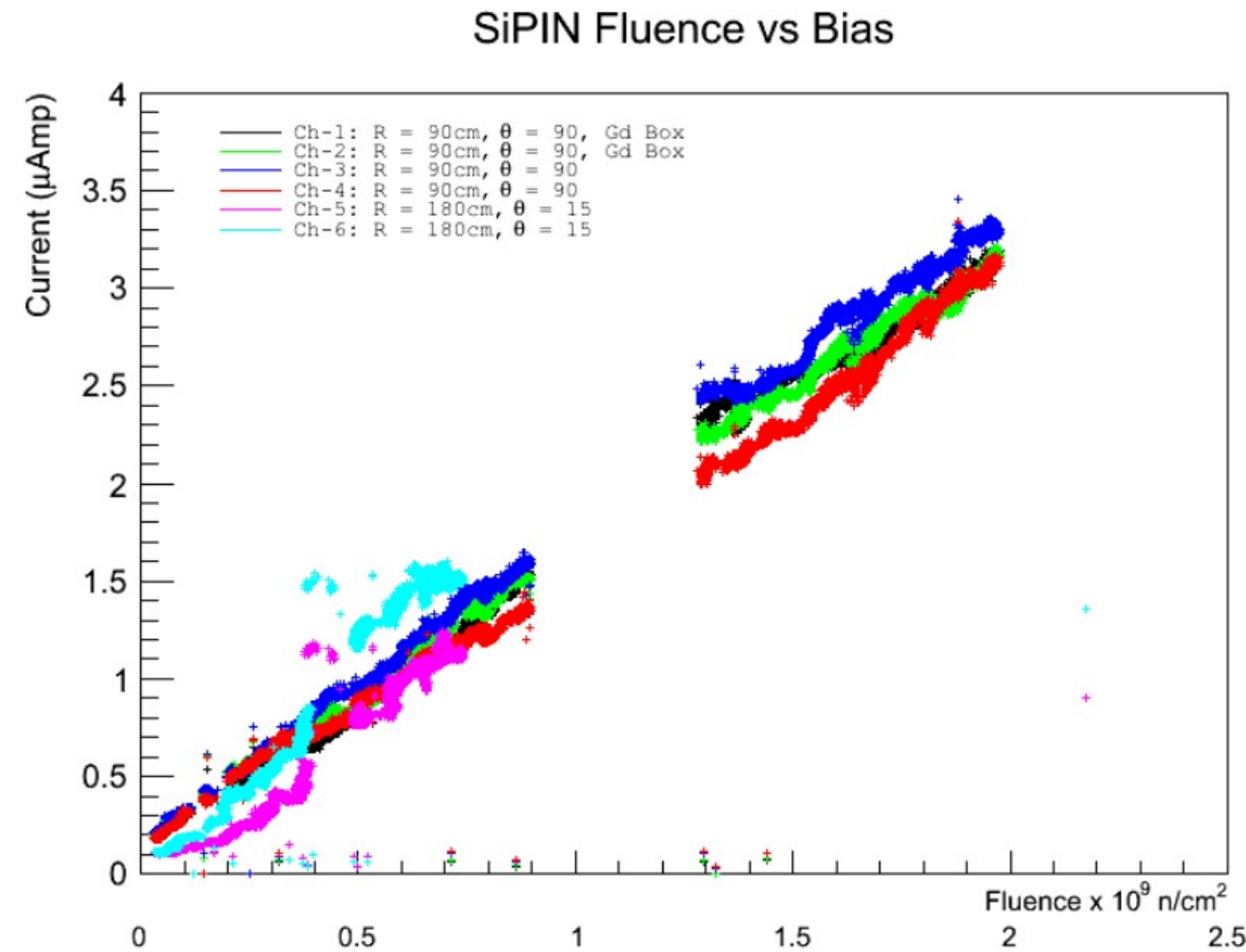
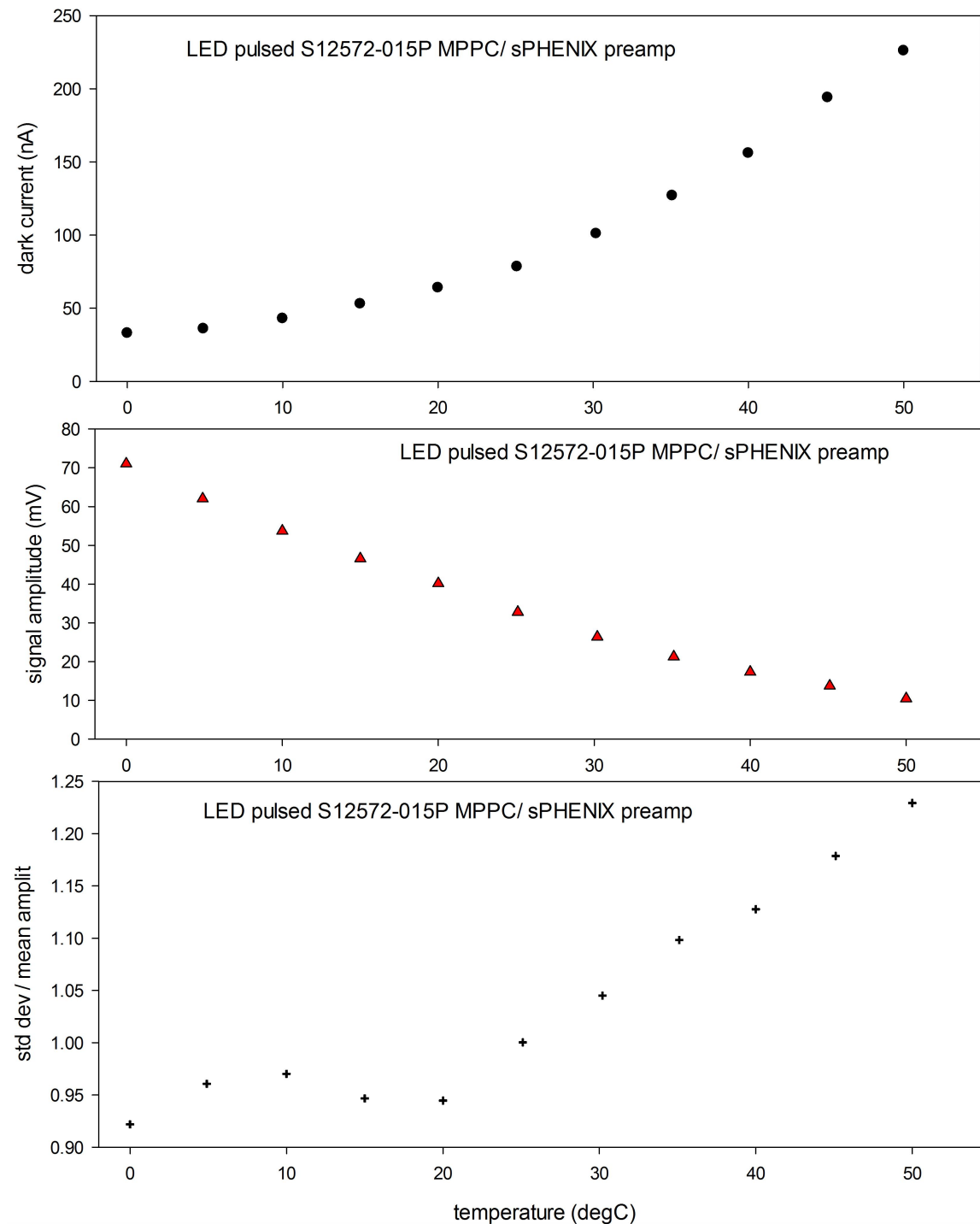


SiPMs

- reference design: same sensors to be used for EMCal & HCal
- reference device: Hamamatsu S12572
 - 15 μm^2 pixel size
 - 40k pixels
 - 25% photon detection efficiency
 - spectral response: 320-900nm
 - concerns:
 - temperature dependence
 - radiation damage

SiPMs

temperature dependence,
reference sensor

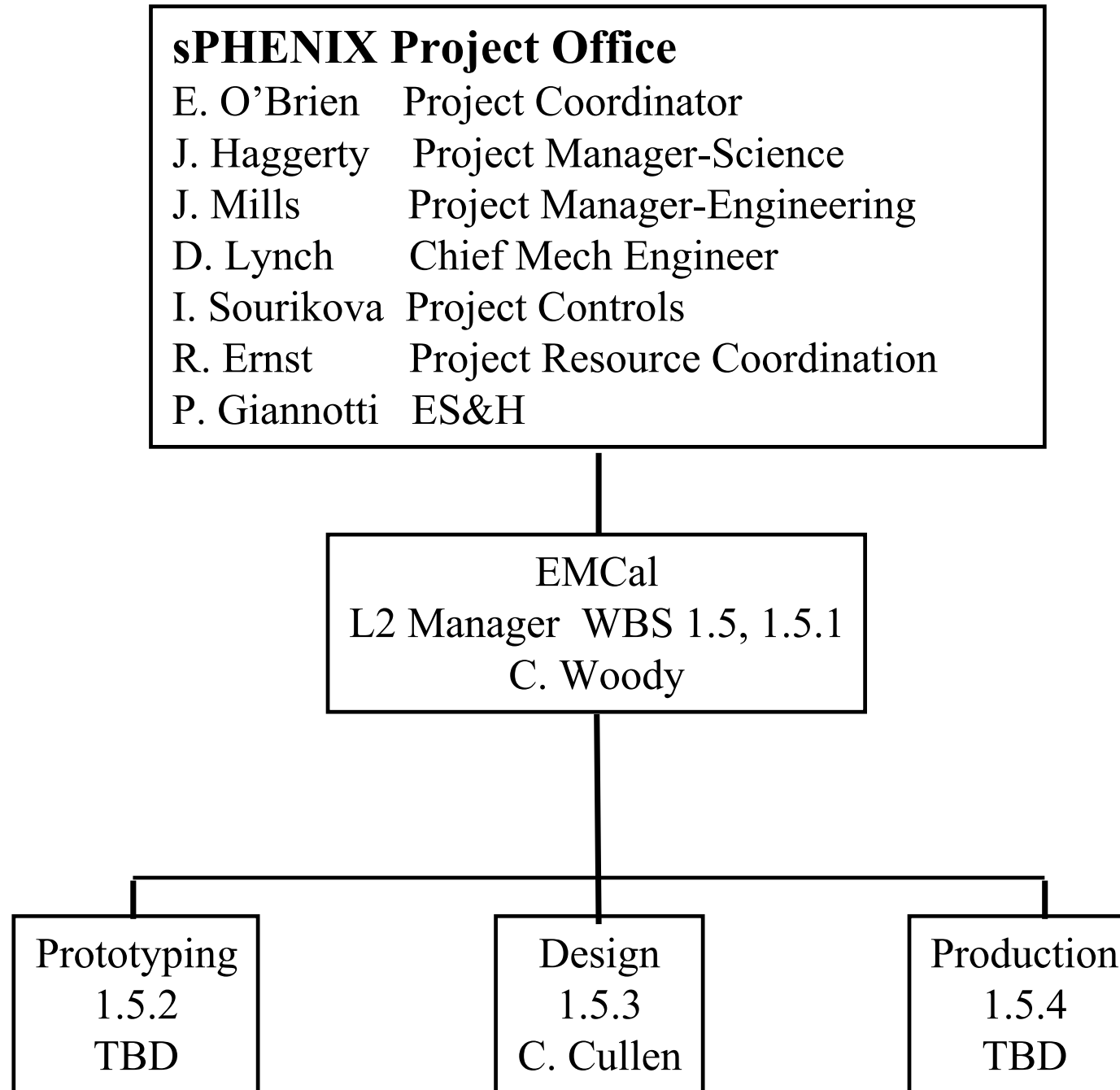


measurements of SiPM
current in PHENIX IR
during RHIC running

calorimeter electronics

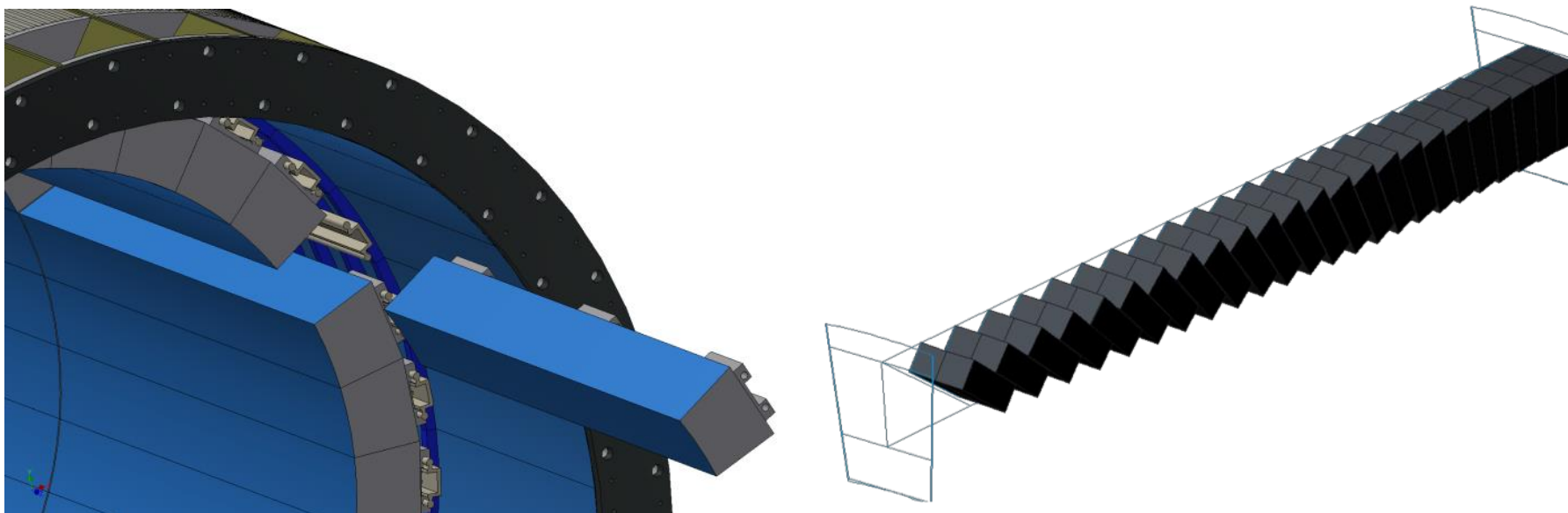
- same sensor for EMCal and HCal
- similar readout for EMCal and HCal
- local temperature monitoring/gain stabilization
- LED based calibration system in preamp boards
- digitizer based on PHENIX HBD design
 - 65 MHz digitization / 14 bit ADC
- trigger primitives for L1 trigger
- utilize existing PHENIX DAQ, ~15kHz rate

EMCal organization



EMCal scope

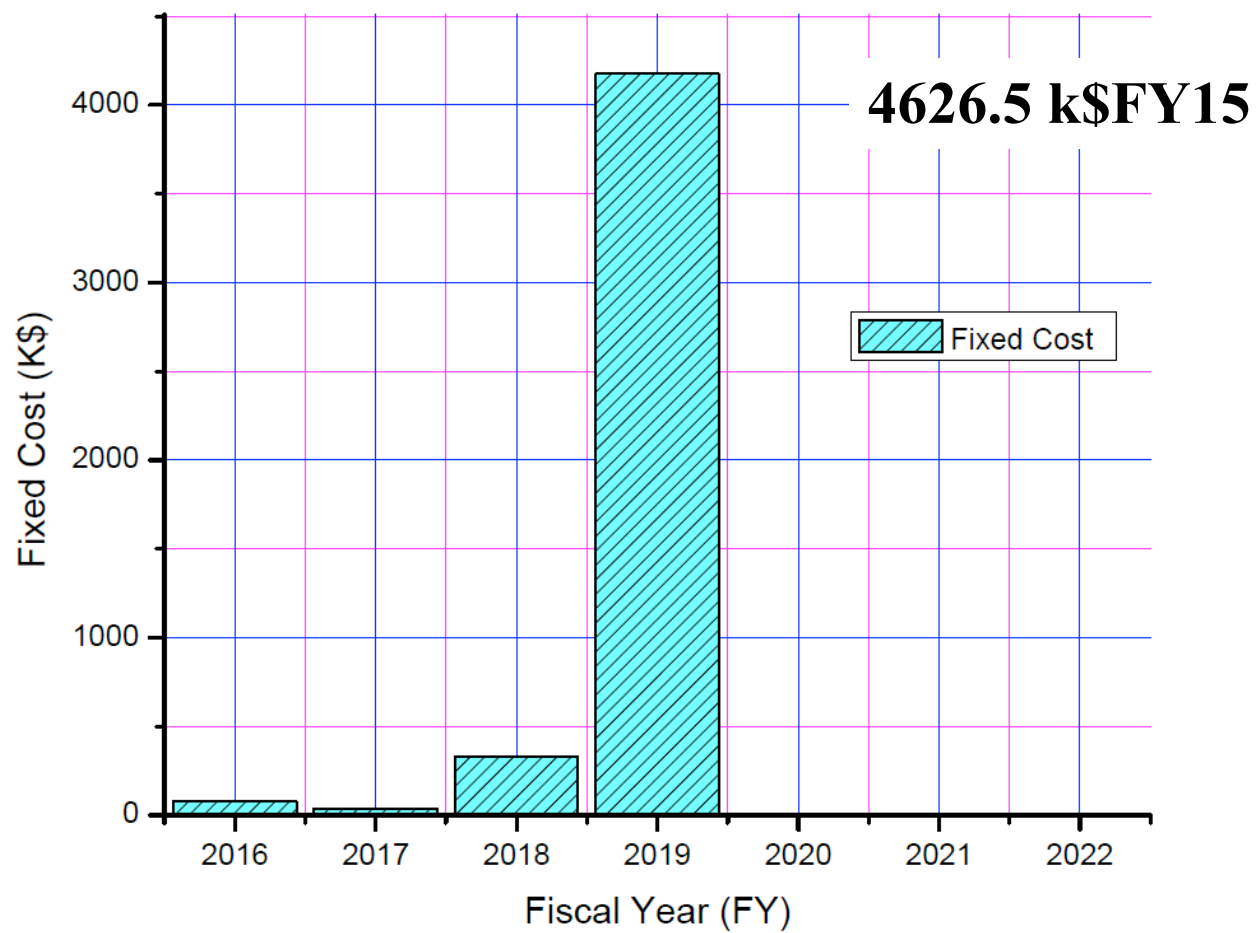
- 4 SiPM/tower: $\sim 100\text{k}$ SiPM
- 3 rounds of prototyping
 - module production and assembly
 - 384 towers/sector
 - 64 sectors in full detector
 - 4 SiPM/tower
- calibration and integration into sPHENIX



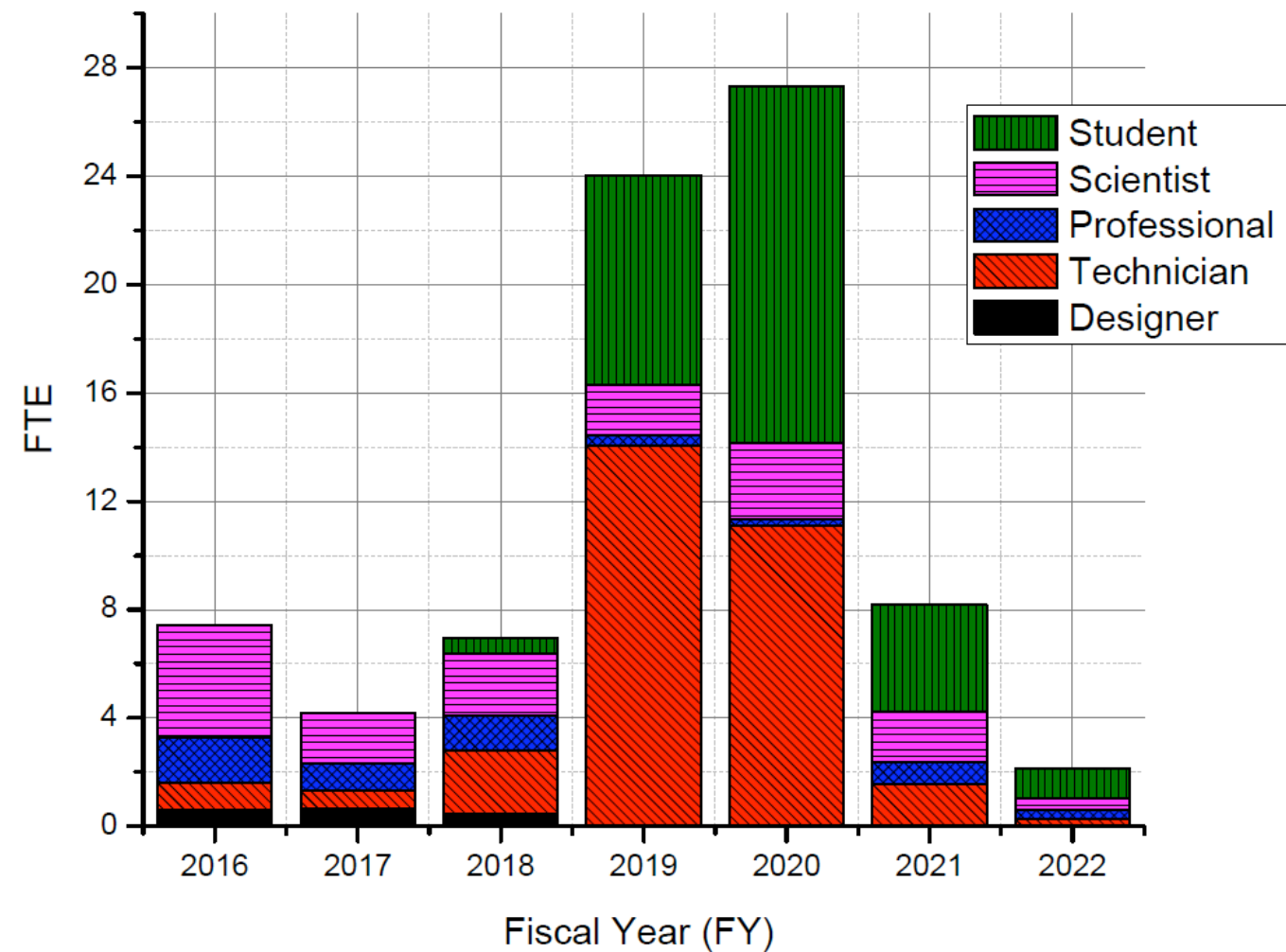
EMCal budget/labor

Direct Costs. No Overhead and No Contingency

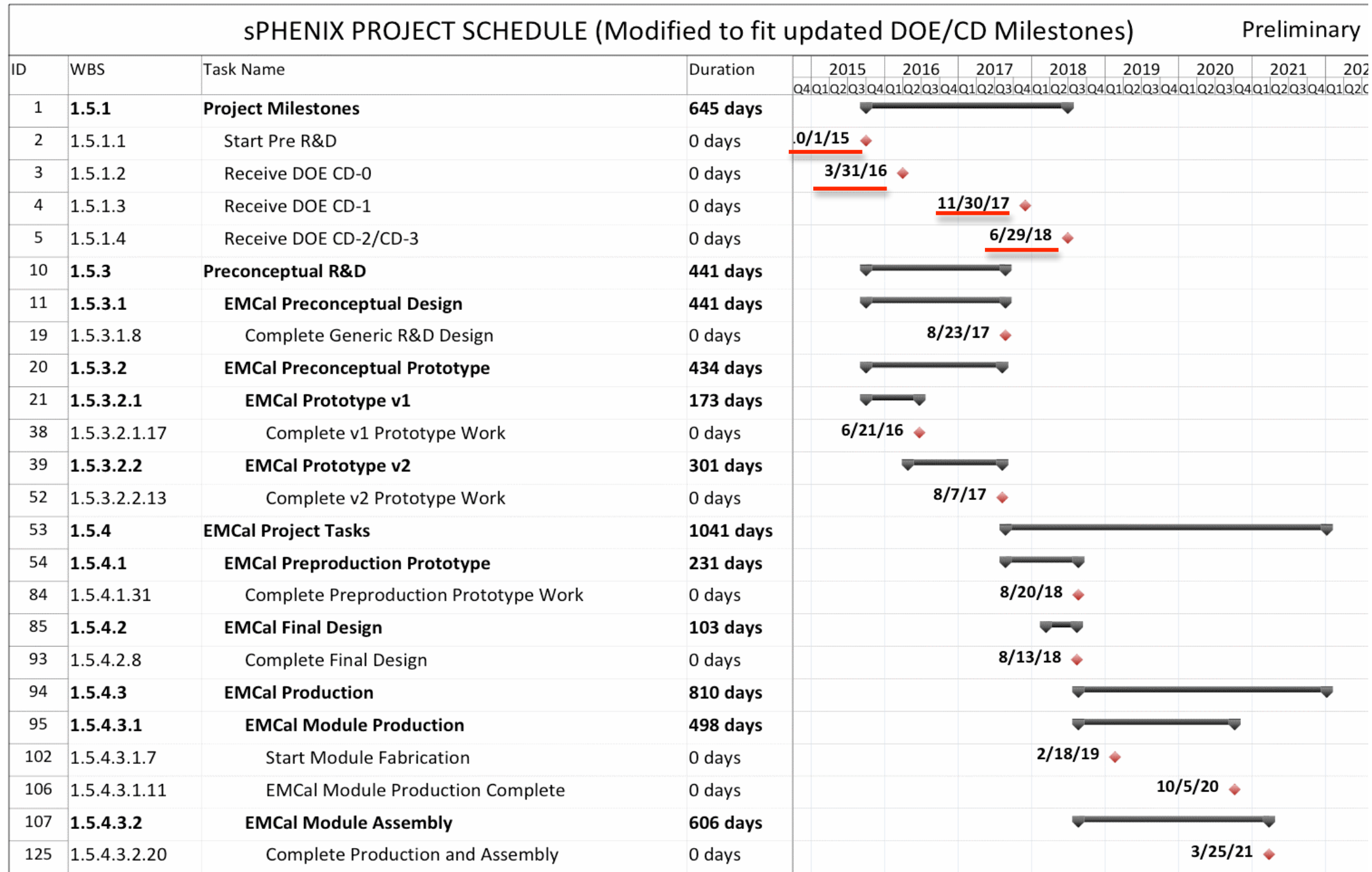
sPHENIX Material Cost Summary - EMCal Subsystem
(Preliminary)



sPHENIX Resource Summary - EMCal Subsystem
Major Disciplines (Preliminary)



timeline



schedule summary

v1 prototype	ongoing-Jun '16
v2 prototype	Jun '16- Aug '17
preproduction	Aug '17 - Aug '18
conceptual design	Apr '16 - Dec '17
technical design	Dec '17 - Jul '18
initiate production	Jul '18
tower fabrication	Feb '19 - Oct '20
supermodule	May '19 - Mar '21
ready for detector	Mar '21